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(a)(4) and (a)(8) through (15) of this section to the Captain of the Port of the port or place of departure at least 4 hours before departing, unless this report was made within 2 hours after the barge's arrival.

[CGD 79-026, 48 FR 35404, Aug. 4, 1983, as amended by CGD 86-055, 54 FR 14078, Apr. 7, 1989; CGD 94-027, 59 FR 39460, Aug. 3, 1994; CGD 94-089, 61 FR 50235, Sept. 25, 1996]

§ 160.215 Notice of hazardous conditions.

Whenever there is a hazardous condition either aboard a vessel or caused by a vessel or its operation, the owner, agent, master, operator, or person in charge shall immediately notify the nearest Coast Guard Marine Safety office or Group office. (Compliance with this section does not by itself discharge the duty of compliance with 46 CFR 4.05-10.)

[CGD 94-027, 59 FR 39460, Aug. 3, 1994]

PART 161—VESSEL TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT

Subpart A—Vessel Traffic Services

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AUTHORITY: 33 U.S.C. 1231; 33 U.S.C. 1223; 49 CFR 1.46.

SOURCE: CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Vessel Traffic Services

GENERAL RULES

§ 161.1 Purpose and Intent.

(a) The purpose of this part is to promulgate regulations implementing and enforcing certain sections of the Ports and Waterways Safety Act (PWSA) setting up a national system of Vessel Traffic Services that will enhance navigation, vessel safety, and marine environmental protection, and promote safe vessel movement by reducing the potential for collisions, ramblings, and groundings, and the loss of lives and property associated with these incidents within VTS areas established hereunder.

(b) Vessel Traffic Services provide the mariner with information related to the safe navigation of a waterway. This information, coupled with the mariner's compliance with the provisions set forth in this part, enhances the safe routing of vessels through congested waterways or waterways of particular hazard. Under certain circumstances, a VTS may issue directions to control the movement of vessels in order to minimize the risk of collision between vessels, or damage to property or the environment.

(c) The owner, operator, charterer, master, or person directing the movement of a vessel remains at all times responsible for the manner in which

the vessel is operated and maneuvered, and is responsible for the safe navigation of the vessel under all circumstances. Compliance with these rules or with a direction of the VTS is at all times contingent upon the exigencies of safe navigation.

(d) Nothing in this part is intended to relieve any vessel, owner, operator, charterer, master, or person directing the movement of a vessel from the consequences of any neglect to comply with this part or any other applicable law or regulation (e.g., the International Regulations for Prevention of Collisions at Sea, 1972 (72 COLREGS) or the Inland Navigation Rules) or of the neglect of any precaution which may be required by the ordinary practice of seamen, or by the special circumstances of the case.

§ 161.2 Definitions.

For the purposes of this part:

Cooperative Vessel Traffic Services (CVTS) means the system of vessel traffic management established and jointly operated by the United States and Canada within adjoining waters. In addition, CVTS facilitates traffic movement and anchorages, avoids jurisdictional disputes, and renders assistance in emergencies in adjoining United States and Canadian waters.

Hazardous Vessel Operating Condition means any condition related to a vessel's ability to safely navigate or maneuver, and includes, but is not limited to:

(1) The absence or malfunction of vessel operating equipment, such as propulsion machinery, steering gear, radar system, gyrocompass, depth sounding device, automatic radar plotting aid (ARPA), radiotelephone, Automatic Identification System equipment, navigational lighting, sound signaling devices or similar equipment.

(2) Any condition on board the vessel likely to impair navigation, such as lack of current nautical charts and publications, personnel shortage, or similar condition.

(3) Vessel characteristics that affect or restrict maneuverability, such as cargo arrangement, trim, loaded condition, underkeel clearance, speed, or similar characteristics.

Precautionary Area means a routing measure comprising an area within defined limits where vessels must navigate with particular caution and within which the direction of traffic may be recommended.

Towing Vessel means any commercial vessel engaged in towing another vessel astern, alongside, or by pushing ahead.

Vessel Movement Reporting System (VMRS) is a system used to manage and track vessel movements within a VTS area. This is accomplished by a vessel providing information under established procedures as set forth in this part, or as directed by the VTS.

Vessel Movement Reporting System (VMRS) User means a vessel, or an owner, operator, charterer, master, or person directing the movement of a vessel, that is required to participate in a VMRS within a VTS area. VMRS participation is required for:

(1) Every power-driven vessel of 40 meters (approximately 131 feet) or more in length, while navigating;

(2) Every towing vessel of 8 meters (approximately 26 feet) or more in length, while navigating; or

(3) Every vessel certificated to carry 50 or more passengers for hire, when engaged in trade.

Vessel Traffic Center (VTC) means the shore-based facility that operates the vessel traffic service for the Vessel Traffic Service area or sector within such an area.

Vessel Traffic Services (VTS) means a service implemented by the United States Coast Guard designed to improve the safety and efficiency of vessel traffic and to protect the environment. The VTS has the capability to interact with marine traffic and respond to traffic situations developing in the VTS area.

Vessel Traffic Service Area or VTS Area means the geographical area encompassing a specific VTS area of service. This area of service may be subdivided into sectors for the purpose of allocating responsibility to individual Vessel Traffic Centers or to identify different operating requirements.

NOTE: Although regulatory jurisdiction is limited to the navigable waters of the United States, certain vessels will be encouraged or may be required, as a condition of port

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entry, to report beyond this area to facilitate traffic management within the VTS area.

VTS Special Area means a waterway within a VTS area in which special operating requirements apply.

VTS User means a vessel, or an owner, operator, charterer, master, or person directing the movement of a vessel, that is:

(a) Subject to the Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act; or

(b) Required to participate in a VMRS within a VTS area (VMRS User).

VTS User's Manual means the manual established and distributed by the VTS to provide the mariner with a description of the services offered and rules in force for that VTS. Additionally, the manual may include chartlets showing the area and sector boundaries, general navigational information about the area, and procedures, radio frequencies, reporting provisions and other information which may assist the mariner while in the VTS area.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGE 97-023, 62 FR 33364, June 19, 1997]

§ 161.3 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart shall apply to each VTS User and may also apply to any vessel while underway or at anchor on the navigable waters of the United States within a VTS area, to the extent the VTS considers necessary.

§ 161.4 Requirement to carry the rules.

Each VTS User shall carry on board and maintain for ready reference a copy of these rules.

NOTE: These rules are contained in the applicable U.S. Coast Pilot, the VTS User's Manual which may be obtained by contacting the appropriate VTS, and periodically published in the Local Notice to Mariners. The VTS User's Manual and the World VTS Guide, an International Maritime Organization (IMO) recognized publication, contain additional information which may assist the prudent mariner while in the appropriate VTS area.

§ 161.5 Deviations from the rules.

(a) Requests to deviate from any provision in this part, either for an extended period of time or if anticipated

before the start of a transit, must be submitted in writing to the appropriate District Commander. Upon receipt of the written request, the District Commander may authorize a deviation if it is determined that such a deviation provides a level of safety equivalent to that provided by the required measure or is a maneuver considered necessary for safe navigation under the circumstances. An application for an authorized deviation must state the need and fully describe the proposed alternative to the required measure.

(b) Requests to deviate from any provision in this part due to circumstances that develop during a transit or immediately preceeding a transit, may be made verbally to the appropriate VTS Commanding Officer. Requests to deviate shall be made as far in advance as practicable. Upon receipt of the request, the VTS Commanding Officer may authorize a deviation if it is determined that, based on vessel handling characteristics, traffic density, radar contacts, environmental conditions and other relevant information, such a deviation provides a level of safety equivalent to that provided by the required measure or is a maneuver considered necessary for safe navigation under the circumstances.

SERVICES, VTS MEASURES, AND OPERATING REQUIREMENTS

§ 161.10 Services.

To enhance navigation and vessel safety, and to protect the marine environment, a VTS may issue advisories, or respond to vessel requests for information, on reported conditions within the VTS area, such as:

(a) Hazardous conditions or circumstances;

(b) Vessel congestion;

(c) Traffic density;

(d) Environmental conditions;

(e) Aids to navigation status;

(f) Anticipated vessel encounters;

(g) Another vessel's name, type, position, hazardous vessel operating conditions, if applicable, and intended navigation movements, as reported;

(h) Temporary measures in effect;

(i) A description of local harbor operations and conditions, such as ferry routes, dredging, and so forth;

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- (j) Anchorage availability; or
- (k) Other information or special circumstances.

§ 161.11 VTS measures.

(a) A VTS may issue measures or directions to enhance navigation and vessel safety and to protect the marine environment, such as, but not limited to:

- (1) Designating temporary reporting points and procedures;
- (2) Imposing vessel operating requirements; or
- (3) Establishing vessel traffic routing schemes.

(b) During conditions of vessel congestion, restricted visibility, adverse weather, or other hazardous circumstances, a VTS may control, supervise, or otherwise manage traffic, by specifying times of entry, movement, or departure to, from, or within a VTS area.

§ 161.12 Vessel operating requirements.

(a) Subject to the exigencies of safe navigation, a VTS User shall comply

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with all measures established or directions issued by a VTS.

(1) If, in a specific circumstance, a VTS User is unable to safely comply with a measure or direction issued by the VTS, the VTS User may deviate only to the extent necessary to avoid endangering persons, property or the environment. The deviation shall be reported to the VTS as soon as is practicable.

(b) When not exchanging communications, a VTS User must maintain a listening watch as required by § 26.04(e) of this chapter on the VTS frequency designated in Table 161.12(b) (VTS Call Signs, Designated Frequencies, and Monitoring Areas). In addition, the VTS User must respond promptly when hailed and communicate in the English language.

NOTE: As stated in 47 CFR 80.148(b), a VHF watch on Channel 16 (156.800 MHz) is not required on vessels subject to the Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act and participating in a Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) system when the watch is maintained on both the vessel bridge-to-bridge frequency and a designated VTS frequency.

TABLE 161.12(B).—VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES (VTS) CALL SIGNS, DESIGNATED FREQUENCIES, AND MONITORING AREAS

Vessel traffic services call sign	Designated frequency ¹ (channel designation)	Monitoring area
New York ² New York Traffic ³	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11) and 156.700 MHz (Ch. 14)	The navigable waters of the Lower New York Harbor bounded on the east by a line drawn from Norton Point to Breezy Point; on the south by a line connecting the entrance buoys at the Ambrose Channel, Swash Channel and Sandy Hook Channel to Sandy Hook Point; and on the southeast including the waters of the Sandy Hook Bay south to a line drawn at latitude 40°25'N.; then west into waters of the Raritan Bay to the Raritan River Rail Road Bridge; and then north including the waters of the Arthur Kill and Newark Bay to the Lehigh Valley Draw Bridge at latitude 40°41.95'N.; and then east including the waters of the Kill Van Kull and Upper New York Bay north to a line drawn east-west from the Holland Tunnel Ventilator Shaft at latitude 40°43.7'N.; longitude 74°01.6'W. in the Hudson River; and continuing east including the waters of the East River to the Throgs Neck Bridge, excluding the Harlem River. Each vessel at anchor within the above areas.
Houston ² Houston Traffic	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12) 156.550 MHz (Ch. 11) 156.600 MHz (Ch. 12)	The navigable waters north of 29°N., west of 94°20'W., south of 29°49'N., and east of 95°20'W. The navigable waters north of a line extending due west from the southern most end of Exxon Dock #1 (29°43.37'N., 95°01.27'W.). The navigable waters south of a line extending due west from the southern most end of Exxon Dock #1 (29°43.37'N., 95°01.27'W.).
Berwick Bay Berwick Traffic	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11)	The navigable waters south of 29°45'N., west of 91°10'W., north of 29°37'N., and east of 91°18'W.
St. Marys River Soo Control	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12)	The navigable waters of the St. Marys River between 45°57'N. (De Tour Reef Light) and 46°38.7'N. (Ile Parisienne Light), except the St. Marys Falls Canal and those navigable waters east of a line from 46°04.16'N. and 46°01.57'N. (LaPointe to Sims Point in Potagannissing Bay and Worsley Bay).
San Francisco ² San Francisco Offshore Vessel Movement	156.600 MHz (Ch. 12)	The waters within a 38 nautical mile radius of Mount Tamalpais (37°55.8'N., 122°34.6'W.) excluding the San Francisco Offshore Precautionary Area.
Reporting Service San Francisco Traffic	156.700 MHz (Ch. 14)	The waters of the San Francisco Offshore Precautionary Area eastward to San Francisco Bay including its tributaries extending to the ports of Stockton, Sacramento and Redwood City.
Puget Sound ⁴ Seattle Traffic ⁵	156.700 MHz (Ch.14) 156.250 MHz (Ch.5A)	The navigable waters of Puget Sound, Hood Canal and adjacent waters south of a line connecting Nodule Point (48°01.5'N 122°40.05'W) and Bush Point (48°01.5'N 122°36.23'W) in Admiralty Inlet and south of a line drawn due east from the southernmost tip of Possession Point (47°34'N 122°40'W) on Whidbey Island to the shoreline. The navigable waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca east of 124°40'W, excluding the waters in the central portion of the Strait of Juan de Fuca north and east of Race Rocks (48°18'N 123°32'W); the navigable waters of the Strait of Georgia east of 122°52'W; the San Juan Island Archipelago, Rosario Strait, Bellingham Bay; Admiralty of Juan de Fuca north and east of Race Rocks (48°18'N 123°32'W); the navigable waters of the Strait of Georgia east of 122°52'W; the San Juan Island Archipelago, Rosario Strait, Bellingham Bay; Admiralty Inlet north of a line connecting Nodule Point (48°01.5'N 122°40.05'W) and Bush Point (48°01.5'N 122°36.23'W) and all waters of Whidbey Island north of a line drawn due east from the southernmost tip of Possession Point (47°34'N 122°40'W) on Whidbey Island to the shoreline.

TABLE 161.12(B).—VESSEL TRAFFIC SERVICES (VTS) CALL SIGNS, DESIGNATED FREQUENCIES, AND MONITORING AREAS—Continued

Vessel traffic services call sign	Designated frequency ¹ (channel designation)	Monitoring area
Tofino Traffic ⁶	156.725 MHz (Ch. 74)	The waters west of 124°40'W. within 50 nautical miles of the coast of Vancouver Island including the waters north of 48°N., and east of 127°W.
Vancouver Traffic	156.550 MHz (Ch. 11)	The navigable waters of the Strait of Georgia west of 122°52'W., the navigable waters of the central Strait of Juan de Fuca north and east of Race Rocks, including the Gulf Island Archipelago, Boundary Pass and Haro Strait.
Prince William Sound ⁷		
Valdez Traffic	156.650 MHz (Ch. 13)	The navigable waters south of 61°05'N., east of 147°20'W., north of 60°N., and west of 146°30'W.; and, all navigable waters in Port Valdez.
Louisville ⁷		
Louisville Traffic	156.650 MHz (Ch. 13)	The navigable waters of the Ohio River between McAlpine Locks (Mile 606) and Twelve Mile Island (Mile 593), only when the McAlpine upper pool gauge is at approximately 13.0 feet or above.

Notes:

¹ In the event of a communication failure either by the vessel traffic center or the vessel or radio congestion on a designated VTS frequency, communications may be established on an alternate VTS frequency. The bridge-to-bridge navigational frequency, 156.650 MHz (Channel 13), is monitored in each VTS area; and it may be used as an alternate frequency, however, only to the extent that doing so provides a level of safety beyond that provided by other means.

² Designated frequency monitoring is required within U.S. navigable waters. In areas which are outside the U.S. navigable waters, designated frequency monitoring is voluntary. However, prospective VTS Users are encouraged to monitor the designated frequency.

³ VMRS participants shall make their initial report (Sail Plan) to New York Traffic on Channel 11 (156.550 MHz). All other reports, including the Final Report, shall be made on Channel 14 (156.700 MHz). VMRS and other VTS Users shall monitor Channel 14 (156.700 MHz) while transiting the VTS area. New York Traffic may direct a vessel to monitor and report on either primary frequency depending on traffic density, weather conditions, or other safety factors. This does not require a vessel to monitor both primary frequencies.

⁴ A Cooperative Vessel Traffic Service was established by the United States and Canada within adjoining waters. The appropriate vessel traffic Center administers the rules issued by both nations; however, it will enforce only its own set of rules within its jurisdiction.

⁵ Seattle traffic may direct a vessel to monitor the other primary VTS frequency 156.250 MHz or 156.700 MHz (Channel 5A or 14) depending on traffic density, weather conditions, or other safety factors, rather than strictly adhering to the designated frequency required for each monitoring area as defined above. This does not require a vessel to monitor both primary frequencies.

⁶ A portion of Tofino Sector's monitoring area extends beyond the defined CVTS area. Designated frequency monitoring is voluntary in these portions outside of VTS jurisdiction, however, prospective VTS Users are encouraged to monitor the designated frequency.

⁷ The bridge-to-bridge navigational frequency, 156.650 MHz (Channel 13), is used in these VTSS because the level of radiotelephone transmissions does not warrant a designated VTS frequency. The listening watch required by 26.05 of this chapter is not limited to the monitoring area.

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(c) As soon as is practicable, a VTS User shall notify the VTS of any of the following:

- (1) A marine casualty as defined in 46 CFR 4.05-1;
- (2) Involvement in the ramming of a fixed or floating object;
- (3) A pollution incident as defined in § 151.15 of this chapter;
- (4) A defect or discrepancy in an aid to navigation;
- (5) A hazardous condition as defined in § 160.203 of this chapter;
- (6) Improper operation of vessel equipment required by Part 164 of this chapter;
- (7) A situation involving hazardous materials for which a report is required by 49 CFR 176.48; and
- (8) A hazardous vessel operating condition as defined in § 161.2.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 95-033, 60 FR 28329, May 31, 1995; CGD 92-052, 61 FR 45326, Aug. 29, 1996; USCG-1999-6141, 64 FR 69636, Dec. 14, 1999]

§ 161.13 VTS Special Area operating requirements.

The following operating requirements apply within a VTS Special Area:

- (a) A VTS User shall, if towing astern, do so with as short a hawser as safety and good seamanship permits.
- (b) A VMRS User shall: (1) Not enter or get underway in the area without prior approval of the VTS;
- (2) Not enter a VTS Special Area if a hazardous vessel operating condition or circumstance exists;
- (3) Not meet, cross, or overtake any other VMRS User in the area without prior approval of the VTS; and
- (4) Before meeting, crossing, or overtaking any other VMRS User in the area, communicate on the designated vessel bridge-to-bridge radiotelephone frequency, intended navigation movements, and any other information necessary in order to make safe passing arrangements. This requirement does not relieve a vessel of any duty prescribed by the International Regula-

tions for Prevention of Collisions at Sea, 1972 (72 COLREGS) or the Inland Navigation Rules.

Subpart B—Vessel Movement Reporting System

§ 161.15 Purpose and intent.

(a) A Vessel Movement Reporting System (VMRS) is a system used to manage and track vessel movements within a VTS area. This is accomplished by requiring that vessels provide information under established procedures as set forth in this part, or as directed by the VTS.

(b) To avoid imposing an undue reporting burden or unduly congesting radiotelephone frequencies, reports shall be limited to information which is essential to achieve the objectives of the VMRS. These reports are consolidated into four reports (sailing plan, position, sailing plan deviation and final).

§ 161.16 Applicability.

The provisions of this subpart shall apply to the following VMRS Users:

- (a) Every power-driven vessel of 40 meters (approximately 131 feet) or more in length, while navigating;
- (b) Every towing vessel of 8 meters (approximately 26 feet) or more in length, while navigating; or
- (c) Every vessel certificated to carry 50 or more passengers for hire, when engaged in trade.

§ 161.17 Definitions.

As used in this subpart: *Published* means available in a widely-distributed and publicly available medium (e.g., VTS User's Manual, ferry schedule, Notice to Mariners).

§ 161.18 Reporting requirements.

(a) A VTS may: (1) Direct a vessel to provide any of the information set forth in Table 161.18(a) (IMO Standard Ship Reporting System);

TABLE 161.18(A).—THE IMO STANDARD SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM

A	ALPHA	Ship	Name, call sign or ship station identity, and flag.
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TABLE 161.18(A).—THE IMO STANDARD SHIP REPORTING SYSTEM—Continued

B	BRAVO	Dates and time of event	A 6 digit group giving day of month (first two digits), hours and minutes (last four digits). If other than UTC state time zone used.
C	CHARLIE	Position	A 4 digit group giving latitude in degrees and minutes suffixed with N (north) or S (south) and a 5 digit group giving longitude in degrees and minutes suffixed with E (east) or W (west); or.
D	DELTA	Position	True bearing (first 3 digits) and distance (state distance) in nautical miles from a clearly identified landmark (state landmark).
E	ECHO	True course	A 3 digit group.
F	FOXTROT	Speed in knots and tenths of knots.	A 3 digit group.
G	GOLF	Port of Departure	Name of last port of call.
H	HOTEL	Date, time and point of entry system.	Entry time expressed as in (B) and into the entry position expressed as in (C) or (D).
I	INDIA	Destination and expected time of arrival.	Name of port and date time group expressed as in (B).
J	JULIET	Pilot	State whether a deep sea or local pilot is on board.
K	KILO	Date, time and point of exit from system.	Exit time expressed as in (B) and exit position expressed as in (C) or (D).
L	LIMA	Route information	Intended track.
M	MIKE	Radio	State in full names of communications stations/frequencies guarded.
N	NOVEMBER	Time of next report	Date time group expressed as in (B).
O	OSCAR	Maximum present static draught in meters.	4 digit group giving meters and centimeters.
P	PAPA	Cargo on board	Cargo and brief details of any dangerous cargoes as well as harmful substances and gases that could endanger persons or the environment.
Q	QUEBEC	Defects, damage, deficiencies or limitations.	Brief detail of defects, damage, deficiencies or other limitations.
R	ROMEO	Description of pollution or dangerous goods lost.	Brief details of type of pollution (oil, chemicals, etc) or dangerous goods lost overboard; position expressed as in (C) or (D).
S	SIERRA	Weather conditions	Brief details of weather and sea conditions prevailing.
T	TANGO	Ship's representative and/or owner.	Details of name and particulars of ship's representative and/or owner for provision of information.
U	UNIFORM	Ship size and type	Details of length, breadth, tonnage, and type, etc., as required.
V	VICTOR	Medical personnel	Doctor, physician's assistant, nurse, no medic.
W	WHISKEY	Total number of persons on board.	State number.
X	XRAY	Miscellaneous	Any other information as appropriate. [i.e., a detailed description of a planned operation, which may include: its duration; effective area; any restrictions to navigation; notification procedures for approaching vessels; in addition, for a towing operation: configuration, length of the tow, available horsepower, etc.; for a dredge or floating plant: configuration of pipeline, mooring configuration, number of assist vessels, etc.].

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(2) Establish other means of reporting for those vessels unable to report on the designated frequency; or

(3) Require reports from a vessel in sufficient time to allow advance vessel traffic planning.

(b) All reports required by this part shall be made as soon as is practicable on the frequency designated in Table 161.12(b) (VTS Call Signs, Designated Frequencies, and Monitoring Areas).

(c) When not exchanging communications, a VMRS User must maintain a listening watch as described in §26.04(e) of this chapter on the frequency designated in Table 161.12(b) (VTS Call Signs, Designated Frequencies, and Monitoring Areas). In addition, the VMRS User must respond promptly when hailed and communicate in the English language.

NOTE: As stated in 47 CFR 80.148(b), a VHF watch on Channel 16 (156.800 MHz) is not required on vessels subject to the Vessel Bridge-to-Bridge Radiotelephone Act and participating in a Vessel Traffic Service (VTS) system when the watch is maintained on both the vessel bridge-to-bridge frequency and a designated VTS frequency.

(d) When reports required by this part include time information, such information shall be given using the local time zone in effect and the 24-hour military clock system.

§ 161.19 Sailing Plan (SP).

Unless otherwise stated, at least 15 minutes before navigating a VTS area, a vessel must report the:

- (a) Vessel name and type;
- (b) Position;
- (c) Destination and ETA;
- (d) Intended route;
- (e) Time and point of entry; and
- (f) Dangerous cargo on board or in its tow, as defined in §160.203 of this chapter, and other required information as set out in §160.211 and §160.213 of this chapter, if applicable.

§ 161.20 Position Report (PR).

A vessel must report its name and position:

- (a) Upon point of entry into a VTS area;
- (b) At designated reporting points as set forth in subpart C; or
- (c) When directed by the VTC.

NOTE: Notice of temporary reporting points, if established, may be published via

Local Notices to Mariners, general broadcast or the VTS User's Manual.

§ 161.21 Sailing Plan Deviation Report (DR).

A vessel must report:

(a) When its ETA to a destination varies significantly from a previously reported ETA;

(b) Any intention to deviate from a VTS issued measure or vessel traffic routing system; or

(c) Any significant deviation from previously reported information.

§ 161.22 Final Report (FR).

A vessel must report its name and position:

- (a) On arrival at its destination; or
- (b) When leaving a VTS area.

§ 161.23 Reporting exemptions.

(a) Unless otherwise directed, the following vessels are exempted from providing Position and Final Reports due to the nature of their operation:

(1) Vessels on a published schedule and route;

(2) Vessels operating within an area of a radius of three nautical miles or less; or

(3) Vessels escorting another vessel or assisting another vessel in maneuvering procedures.

(b) A vessel described in paragraph (a) of this section must:

(1) Provide a Sailing Plan at least 5 minutes but not more than 15 minutes before navigating within the VTS area; and

(2) If it departs from its promulgated schedule by more than 15 minutes or changes its limited operating area, make the established VMRS reports, or report as directed.

(c) In those VTS areas capable of receiving automated position reports from Automatic Identification System Shipborne Equipment (AISSE) as required by §164.43 of this chapter and where AISSE is required, vessels equipped with an operating AISSE are not required to make voice radio position reports at designated reporting points as required by §161.20(b) of this part, unless otherwise directed by the VTC.

(1) Whenever an AISSE becomes non-operational as defined in §164.43(c) of

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this chapter, before entering or while underway in a VTS area, a vessel must:

- (i) Notify the VTC;
- (ii) Make voice radio position reports at designated reporting points as required by § 161.20(b) of this part;
- (iii) Make other voice radio reports as directed; and
- (iv) Restore the AISSE to operating condition as soon as possible.

(2) Whenever an AISSE becomes non-operational due to a loss of position correction information (i.e., the U.S. Coast Guard differential global positioning system (dGPS) cannot provide the required error correction messages) a vessel must:

- (i) Make required voice radio position reports at designated reporting points required by § 161.20(b) of this part; and
- (ii) Make other voice radio reports as directed.

NOTE: Regulations pertaining to AISSE required capabilities are set forth in § 164.43 of this chapter.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 97-023, 62 FR 33364, June 19, 1997]

Subpart C—Vessel Traffic Service Areas, Cooperative Vessel Traffic Service Area, Vessel Traffic Service Special Areas and Reporting Points

NOTE: All geographic coordinates contained in part 161 (latitude and longitude) are expressed in North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83).

§ 161.25 Vessel Traffic Service New York Area.

The area consists of the navigable waters of the Lower New York Harbor bounded on the east by a line drawn from Norton Point to Breezy Point; on the south by a line connecting the entrance buoys at the Ambrose Channel, Swash Channel, and Sandy Hook Channel to Sandy Hook Point; and on the southeast including the waters of Sandy Hook Bay south to a line drawn at latitude 40°25'N.; then west into waters of the Raritan Bay to the Raritan River Rail Road Bridge; and then north including the waters of the Arthur Kill and Newark Bay to the Lehigh Valley Draw Bridge at latitude 40°41.9'N.; and then east including the waters of the

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Kill Van Kull and Upper New York Bay north to a line drawn east-west from the Holland Tunnel Ventilator Shaft at latitude 40°43.7'N., longitude 74°01.6'W. in the Hudson River; and then continuing east including the waters of the East River to the Throgs Neck Bridge, excluding the Harlem River.

NOTE: Although mandatory participation in VTSNY is limited to the area within the navigable waters of the United States, VTSNY will provide services beyond those waters. Prospective users are encouraged to report beyond the area of required participation in order to facilitate advance vessel traffic management in the VTS area and to receive VTSNY advisories and/or assistance.

[CGD 92-052, 61 FR 45327, Aug. 29, 1996]

§ 161.30 Vessel Traffic Service Louisville.

The VTS area consists of the navigable waters of the Ohio River between McAlpine Locks (Mile 606.8) and Twelve Mile Island (Mile 593), only when the McAlpine upper pool gauge is at 13.0 feet or above.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG-1998-3799, 63 FR 35531, June 30, 1998]

§ 161.35 Vessel Traffic Service Houston/Galveston.

(a) The VTS area consists of the following major waterways and portions of connecting waterways: Galveston Bay Entrance Channel; Outer Bar Channel; Inner Bar Channel; Bolivar Roads Channel; Galveston Channel; Gulf ICW and Galveston-Freeport Cut-Off from Mile 346 to Mile 352; Texas City Channel; Texas City Turning Basin; Texas City Canal Channel; Houston Ship Channel; Bayport Channel; Bayport Turning Basin; Houston Turning Basin; and the following precautionary areas associated with these waterways.

(b) Precautionary Areas.

TABLE 161.35(B)—VTS HOUSTON/GALVESTON PRECAUTIONARY AREAS

Precautionary area name	Radius (yds.)	Center point	
		Latitude	Longitude
Bolivar Roads	4000	29°20.9'N	94°47.0'W
Red Fish Bar	4000	29°29.8'N	94°51.9'W
Bayport Channel.	4000	29°36.7'N	94°57.2'W

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**TABLE 161.35(B)—VTS HOUSTON/GALVESTON
PRECAUTIONARY AREAS—Continued**

Precautionary area name	Radius (yds.)	Center point	
		Latitude	Longitude
Morgans Point	2000	29°41.0'N	94°59.0'W
Upper San Jacinto Bay.	1000	29°42.3'N	95°01.1'W
Baytown	1000	29°43.6'N	95°01.4'W
Lynchburg	1000	29°45.8'N	95°04.8'W
Carpenters Bayou.	1000	29°45.3'N	95°05.6'W
Jacintoport	1000	29°44.8'N	95°06.0'W
Greens Bayou	1000	29°44.8'N	95°10.2'W

**TABLE 161.35(B)—VTS HOUSTON/GALVESTON
PRECAUTIONARY AREAS—Continued**

Precautionary area name	Radius (yds.)	Center point	
		Latitude	Longitude
Hunting Bayou	1000	29°44.3'N	95°12.1'W
Sims Bayou ...	1000	29°43.1'N	95°14.4'W
Brady Island ..	1000	29°43.5'N	95°16.4' W
Buffalo Bayou	1000	29°45.0'N	95°17.3'W

Note: Each Precautionary Area encompasses a circular area of the radius denoted.

(c) Reporting Points.

TABLE 161.35(c)—VTS HOUSTON/GALVESTON REPORTING POINTS

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude	Notes
1	Galveston Bay Entrance Channel	Galveston Bay Entrance CH Lighted Buoy (LB) "GB".	29°18.4'N; 94°37.6'W.	
2	Galveston Bay Entrance Channel	Galveston Bay Entrance Channel LB 11 and 12.	29°20.6'N; 94°44.6'W.	
E	Bolivar Land Cut	Mile 349 Intracoastal Waterway (ICW)	29°22.5'N; 94°46.9' W	Tows entering HSC also report at HSC LB 25 & 26.
W	Pelican Cut	Mile 351 ICW	29°21.4'N; 94°48.5' W	Tow entering HSC also report at HSC LB 25 & 26.
GCG	Galveston Harbor	USCG Base. At the entrance to Galveston Harbor.	29°20.0'N; 94°46.5'W.	
T	Texas City Channel	Texas City Channel LB 12	29°22.4'N; 94°50.9'W.	
X	Houston Ship Channel ICW Intersection	Houston Ship Channel (HSC) LB 25 and 26.	29°22.1'N; 94°48.1'W.	Tow entering HSC from ICW or Texas Cut Only.
3	Lower Galveston Bay	HSC LB 31 and 32	29°23.5'N; 94°48.8'W.	
4	Red Fish Bar	HSC Lt. 53A & 54A	29°30.3'N; 94°52.4'W.	
P	Bayport Ship Channel	Bayport Ship Channel Lt. 8 and 9	29°36.8'N; 94°59.5' W;	Report at the North Land Cut.
4A	Upper Galveston Bay	HSC Buoys 69 and 70	29°34.7'N; 94°55.8' W	Tows only.
5	Morgan's Point	Barbour's Cut	29°41.0'N; 94°58.9'W.	Abeam Barbour's Cut.
6	Exxon	Baytown Bend	29°43.5'N; 95°01.4'W.	
7	Lynchburg	Ferry crossing	29°45.8'N; 95°04.8'W.	
8	Shell Oil	Boggy Bayou	29°44.1'N; 95°08.0'W.	
9	Greens Bayou	Greens Bayou	29°44.8'N; 95°10.1'W.	
10	Hess Turning Basin	Hunting Bayou Turning Basin	29°44.3'N; 95°12.1'W.	
11	Lyondell Turning Basin	Sims Bayou Turning Basin	29°43.2'N; 95°14.4'W.	
12	I-610 Bridge	I-610 Bridge	29°43.5'N; 95°16.0'W.	
13	Houston Turning Basin	Buffalo Bayou	29°45.0'N; 95°17.4'W.	

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 95-033, 60 FR 28331, May 31, 1995; USCG-2000-7223, 65 FR 40058, June 29, 2000]

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§ 161.40 Vessel Traffic Service Berwick Bay.

(a) The VTS area consists of the navigable waters of the following segments of waterways: the Intracoastal Waterway (ICW) Morgan City to Port Allen Alternate Route from Mile Marker 0 to Mile Marker 5; the ICW from Mile Marker 93 west of Harvey Lock (WHL) to Mile Marker 102 WHL; the Atchafalaya River Route from Mile Marker 113 to Mile Marker 122; from

Bayou Shaffer Junction (ICW Mile Marker 94.5 WHL) south one statute mile along Bayou Shaffer; and from Berwick Lock northwest one statute mile along the Lower Atchafalaya River.

(b) VTS Special Area. The Berwick Bay VTS Special Area consists of those waters within a 1000 yard radius of the Southern Pacific Railroad Bridge located at Mile .03 MC/PA.

(c) Reporting Points.

TABLE 161.40(c)—VTS BERWICK BAY REPORTING POINTS

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude	Notes
1	Stouts Pass	Stouts Point Light "1" Mile 113—Atchafalaya River.	29°43'47" N 91°13'25" W	If transiting the Lock.
2	Berwick Lock	Mile 1.9 MC/PA	29°43'10" N 91°13'28" W	
3	Conrad's Point Junction	Buoy "1" Mile 1.5 MC/PA ..	29°42'32" N 91°13'14" W	
4	Swift Ships Flat Lake Junction.	Mile 3 MC/PA	29°43'26" N 91°12'22" W	
5	South Pacific Railroad Bridge.	Mile 0.3 MC/PA	29°41'34" N 91°12'44" W	
6	20 Grant Point Junction	Bayou Boeuf-Atchafalaya R. Mile 95.5 ICW.	29°41'18" N 91°12'36" W	
7	ICW	Overhead Power Cable Mile 96.5 ICW.	29°40'43" N 91°13'18" W	
8	Wax Bayou Junction	Light "A" Mile 98.2W ICW	29°39'29" N 91°14'46" W	
9	Shaffer Junction	ICW-Bayou Shaffer Mile 94.5 ICW.	29°41'10" N 91°11'38" W	

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 95-033, 60 FR 28332, May 31, 1995; USCG-1998-3799, 63 FR 35531, June 30, 1998]

§ 161.45 Vessel Traffic Service St. Marys River.

(a) The VTS area consists of the navigable waters of the St. Marys River and lower Whitefish Bay from 45°57' N.

(De Tour Reef Light) to the south, to 46°38.7' N. (Ile Parisienne Light) to the north, except the waters of the St. Marys Falls Canal, and to the east along a line from La Pointe to Sims Point, within Potagannissing Bay and Worsley Bay.

(b) Reporting Points.

TABLE 161.45(B)—VTS ST. MARYS RIVER REPORTING POINTS

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude	Notes
1	Ile Parisienne	Ile Parisienne Light	46°37.3'N; 84°45.9' W	Downbound Only.
2	Gros Cap Reef	Gros Cap Reefs Light	46°30.6'N; 84°37.1' W	Upbound Only.
3	Round Island	Round Island Light 32	46°26.9'N; 84°31.7'W.	
4	Pointe Louise	Pointe Louise Light	46°27.8'N; 84°28.2'W.	
5*	West End of Locks	West Center Pierhead Light	46°30.2'N; 84°22.2' W	Upbound Only.
6	East End of Locks	East Center Pierhead Light	46°30.1'N; 84°20.3' W	Downbound Only.
7	Mission Point	Light 99	46°29.2'N; 84°18.1'W.	
8	Six Mile Point	Six Mile Point	46°26.1'N; 84°15.4'W.	
9	Ninemile Point	Light 80	46°23.5'N; 84°14.1'W.	
10	West Neebish Channel	Light 29	46°16.9'N; 84°12.5' W	Downbound Only.
11	Munuscong Lake Junction	Lighted Junction Buoy	46°10.8'N; 84°05.6'W.	
12	De Tour Reef	De Tour Reef Light	46°56.9'N; 83°53.7'W.	

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 95-033, 60 FR 28332, May 31, 1995; USCG-1998-3799, 63 FR 35531, June 30, 1998]

§ 161.50 Vessel Traffic Service San Francisco.

The VTS area consists of all the navigable waters of San Francisco Bay Region south of the Mare Island Causeway Bridge and the Petaluma River Entrance Channel Daybeacon 19 and Petaluma River Entrance Channel Light 20 and north of the Dumbarton Bridge; its seaward approaches within a 38 nautical mile radius of Mount Tamalpais (37°-55.8' N., 122°-34.6' W.); and its navigable tributaries as far east as the port of Stockton on the San Joaquin River, as far north as the port of Sacramento on the Sacramento River.

[CGD 90-020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 95-033, 60 FR 28332, May 31, 1995]

§ 161.55 Vessel Traffic Service Puget Sound and the Cooperative Vessel Traffic Service for the Juan de Fuca Region.

The Vessel Traffic Service Puget Sound area consists of the navigable waters of the United States bounded by a line drawn from the Washington State coastline at 48°23' 08" N., 124°43' 37" W. on Cape Flattery to the Cape Flattery Light at 48°23' 30" N., 124°44' 12" W. on Tatoosh Island, due west to the U.S. Territorial Sea Boundary; thence northward along the U.S. Territorial Sea Boundary to its intersection with the U.S./Canada International Boundary; thence east along the U.S./Canada International Boundary through the waters known as the Strait of Juan de Fuca, Haro Strait, Boundary Pass, and the Strait of Georgia to the Washington State coastline at 49°00' 06" N., 122°45' 18" W. (International Boundary Range C Rear Light). This area includes: Puget Sound, Hood Canal, Possession Sound, the San Juan Island Archipelago, Rosario Strait, Guemes Channel, Bellingham Bay, the U.S. waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca and the Strait of Georgia, and all waters adjacent to the above.

(a) Vessel Traffic Service Puget Sound participates in a U.S./Canadian Cooperative Vessel Traffic Service (CVTS) to jointly manage vessel traffic in the Juan de Fuca Region. The CVTS for the Juan de Fuca Region consists of all waters of the Strait of Juan de Fuca

and its offshore approaches, southern Georgia Strait, the Gulf and San Juan Archipelagos, Rosario Strait, Boundary Pass and Haro Strait, bounded on the northwest by 48°35' 45" N.; and on the southwest by 48°23' 30" N.; and on the west by the rhumb line joining 48°35' 45" N., 124°47' 30" W. with 48°23' 30" N., 124°48' 37" W.; and on the northeast in the Strait of Georgia, by a line drawn along 49°N. from Vancouver Island to Semiahmoo Bay; and on the southeast, by a line drawn from McCurdy Point on the Quimper Peninsula to Point Partridge on Whidbey Island. Canadian and United States Vessel Traffic Centers (Tofino, B.C., Canada, Vancouver, BC, Canada and Seattle, WA) manage traffic within the CVTS area irrespective of the International Boundary.

(b) VTS Special Areas. (1) The Rosario Strait VTS Special Area consists of those waters bounded to the south by the center of Precautionary Area "RB" (a circular area of 2,500 yards radius centered at 48°26' 24" N., 122°45' 12" W.), and to the north by the center of Precautionary Area "C" (a circular area of 2,500 yards radius centered at 48°40' 34" N., 122°42' 44" W.; Lighted Buoy "C"); and

NOTE: The center of precautionary area "RB" is not marked by a buoy. All precautionary areas are depicted on National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) nautical charts.

(2) The Guemes Channel VTS Special Area consists of those waters bounded to the west by Shannon Point on Fidalgo Island and to the east by Southeast Point on Guemes Island.

(c) Additional VTS Special Area Operating Requirements. The following additional requirements are applicable in the Rosario Strait and Guemes Channel VTS Special Areas:

(1) A vessel engaged in towing shall not impede the passage of a vessel of 40,000 dead weight tons or more.

(2) A vessel of less than 40,000 dead weight tons is exempt from the provision set forth in §161.13(b)(1) of this part.

(3) A vessel of less than 100 meters in length is exempt from the provisions set forth in §161.13(b)(3) of this part. Approval will not be granted for:

(i) A vessel of 100 meters or more in length to meet or overtake; or cross or operate within 2,000 yards (except when

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crossing astern) of a vessel of 40,000 dead weight tons or more; or

(ii) A vessel of 40,000 dead weight tons or more to meet or overtake; or cross or operate within 2,000 yards (except when crossing astern) of a vessel of 100 meters or more in length.

(d) Reporting Point. Inbound vessels in the Strait of Juan de Fuca upon crossing 124°W.

[CGD 90–020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by USCG–1998–3799, 63 FR 35531, June 30, 1998]

§ 161.60 Vessel Traffic Service Prince William Sound.

(a) The VTS area consists of the navigable waters of the United States north of a line drawn from Cape Hinchinbrook Light to Schooner Rock Light, comprising that portion of Prince William Sound between 146°30' W. and 147°20' W. and includes Valdez Arm, Valdez Narrows and Port Valdez.

(b) The Valdez Narrows VTS Special Area consists of those waters of Valdez Arm, Valdez Narrows, and Port Valdez northeast of a line bearing 307° True from Tongue Point at 61°02'06" 146°40'W.; and southwest of a line bearing 307° True from Entrance Island Light at 61°05'06"N., 146°36'42"W.

(c) Additional VTS Special Area Operating Requirements. The following additional requirements are applicable in the Valdez Narrows VTS Special Area:

(1) No VMRS User shall proceed north of 61°N. without prior approval of the VTS.

(2) For a vessel listed in paragraph (c)(3) of this section—

(i) Approval to enter this area will not be granted to a vessel when a tank vessel of more than 20,000 deadweight tons is navigating therein;

(ii) A northbound vessel shall remain south of 61°N. until the VTS has granted permission to proceed; and

(iii) A southbound vessel shall remain in Port Valdez east of 146°35'W. and north of 61°06'N. until the VTS has granted permission to proceed.

(3) Paragraph (c)(2) of this section applies to—

(i) A vessel of 1600 gross tons or more; and

(ii) A towing vessel of 8 meters or more in length, except for a vessel performing duties as an escort vessel as defined in 33 CFR Part 168.

(d) Reporting Points.

TABLE 161.60(D)—VTS PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND REPORTING POINTS

Designator	Geographic name	Geographic description	Latitude/longitude	Notes
1A	Cape Hinchinbrook	Cape Hinchinbrook	60°16' 18"N; 146°45' 30" W	Northbound Only.
1B	Schooner Rock	Schooner Rock	60°18' 42"N; 146°51' 36" W	Southbound Only.
2A	Naked Island	Naked Island	60°40' 00"N; 147°01' 24" W	Northbound Only.
2B	Naked Island	Naked Island	60°40' 00"N; 147°05' 00" W	Southbound Only.
3A	Bligh Reef	Bligh Reef Light (Pilot Embark)	60°50' 36"N; 146°57' 30" W	Northbound Only.
3B	Bligh Reef	Bligh Reef Light (Pilot Disembark)	60°51' 00"N; 147°01' 24" W	Southbound Only.
4A	Rocky Point	Rocky Point	60°57' 48"N; 146°47' 30" W	Northbound Only.
4B	Rocky Point	Rocky Point	60°57' 48"N; 146°50' 00" W	Southbound Only.
5	Entrance Island	Entrance Island Light	61°05' 24"N; 146°37' 30"W..	

[CGD 90–020, 59 FR 36324, July 15, 1994, as amended by CGD 95–033, 60 FR 28332, May 31, 1995; USCG–1998–3799, 63 FR 35532, June 30, 1998]

PART 162—INLAND WATERWAYS NAVIGATION REGULATIONS

Sec.

162.1 General.

162.15 Manhasset Bay, N.Y.; seaplane restricted area.

162.20 Flushing Bay near La Guardia Airport, Flushing, N.Y.; restricted area.

162.30 Channel of Tuckerton Creek, N.J.; navigation.

162.35 Channel of Christina River, Del.; navigation.

162.40 Inland waterway from Delaware River to Chesapeake Bay, Del. and Md. (Chesapeake and Delaware Canal).

162.65 All waterways tributary to the Atlantic Ocean south of Chesapeake Bay and all waterways tributary to the Gulf of Mexico east and south of St. Marks, Fla.

162.75 All waterways tributary to the Gulf of Mexico (except the Mississippi River, its tributaries, South and Southwest